

**CIHM
Microfiche
Series
(Monographs)**

**ICMH
Collection de
microfiches
(monographies)**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1994

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

- ☐ Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- ☐ Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- ☐ Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- ☐ Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- ☐ Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- ☐ Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- ☐ Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- ☒ Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- ☒ Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- ☐ Blank leaves added during restoration may appear
within the text. Whenever possible, these have
been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées.

- ☐ Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- ☐ Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- ☐ Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- ☐ Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- ☒ Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- ☐ Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- ☒ Showthrough/
Transparence
- ☒ Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- ☐ Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
- ☐ Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- ☐ Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
- ☐ Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
- ☐ Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

**Library
Agriculture Canada**

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol ➡ (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ▼ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:

1	2	3
---	---	---

1	2
4	5

L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

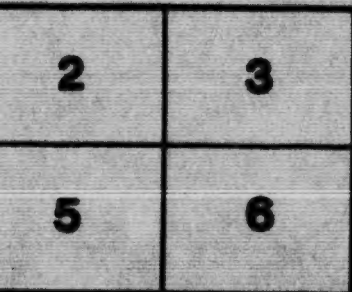
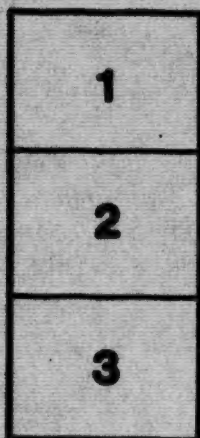
**Bibliothèque
Agriculture Canada**

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

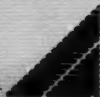
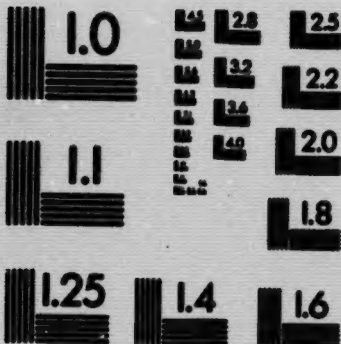
Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole \rightarrow signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



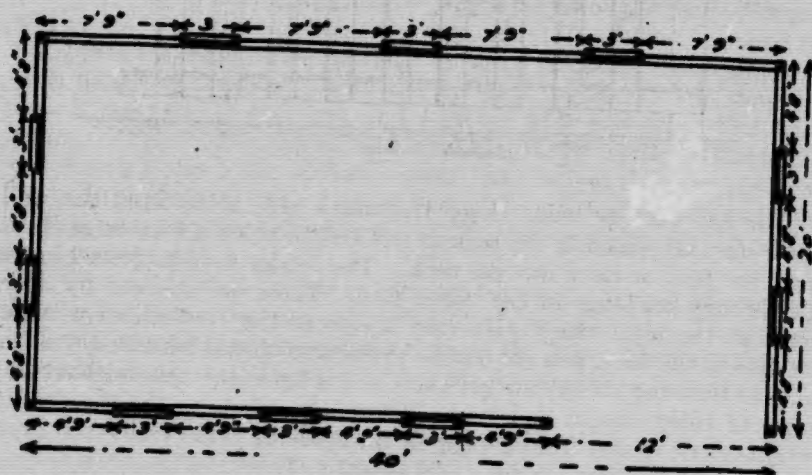
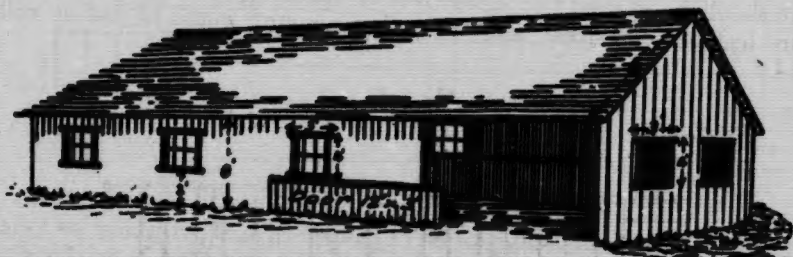
APPLIED IMAGE Inc

1653 East Main Street
Rochester, New York 14609 USA
(716) 482-0300 - Phone
(716) 296-5888 - Fax

Government of the Province of Saskatchewan
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Housing and Fencing for Sheep

In Saskatchewan no elaborate building is necessary for the housing of sheep, provided the feet and fleece are kept dry. The shed should be built on the highest driest spot available and need not be of heavy construction. The accompanying cuts show the plan of an inexpensive sheep shed, without a loft, suitable for the average farm.



PLAN OF AN INEXPENSIVE SHEEP SHED

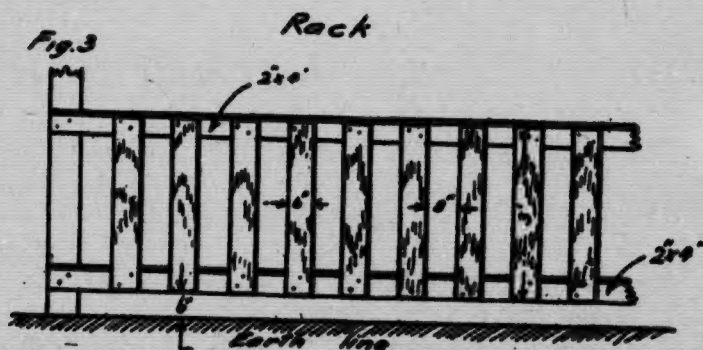
The shed is 40 feet long and 20 feet wide and may be used as winter quarters and summer shed for fifty breeding ewes. The west end may be separated off with portable hurdles into smaller pens for lambing. There



is no floor except hard packed earth which should be kept abundantly bedded to prevent floor draughts. For the walls 2 x 4 inch studding 8 feet long give ample strength and height. They are spaced with 2 foot centres. Half inch lumber should be applied on the inside of the walls for a height of at least 6 feet. The outside is sided up with shiplap over tar or good building paper. The roof is covered with heavy roofing paper over sheeting and must be close and dry.

The door must be wide to prevent crowding. The plan shows a sliding half door, 12 feet long and 3 feet high, which is placed in the south-east corner, leaving the west end for lambing purposes. The door runs with iron loops on a circular iron rod which joints at the west door post. When the door is open the rod folds back and lies along the top of the half door. When it is desired to shut the door the rod is dropped into an iron hook, made to receive it, on the east door post, and the door is then slid shut. The top half of the doorway is always open.

Three windows 4 x 3 feet are provided on the north and south sides and two of the same size on each end. They are placed about 3 feet from the ground and are hinged at the top so that they can be opened for ventilating or cleaning purposes and fixed back with a hook and staple. There should be at least two square feet of window space to every hundred square feet of floor space, and twice that amount would be better still.



The hay rack is built along the north side 2 feet from the wall. A door may be placed in the rack at one end to allow a man to get in to spread the feed or clean out the rack. The fodder may be placed in the rack through openings in the north wall. These are covered by doors hinged at the top, which give easy access to the feed stored without. The slats in the feed rack are 6 inches wide and should be nailed 8 inches apart so that the sheep can get their heads between them without any danger of being caught and held. There is no slope to the slats which prevents chaff or dirt from getting in the fleeces as is the case when overhanging racks are used.

The grain troughs, which should be separate from the feed rack, have square bottoms wide enough that a shovel may be run along the bottom to clean the trough out. A trough 14 inches wide and 4 inches deep, placed about one foot from the ground along the south wall will prove very satisfactory. To prevent the sheep from getting into the trough a 2 x 4 may be placed over the middle of, and about 16 inches above, the trough.

A shed of this kind will cost about \$200, or approximately \$4 per sheep.

Fencing.

To obtain the best results in sheep husbandry it has been found that at least a small area of alfalfa, clover, rape, peas or other succulent pasture should be provided. In pasturing these, the most satisfactory results are obtained when the area under crop is divided into two or three fields, the sheep being confined to one portion while the remainder of the field continues to grow. For this purpose, portable fences are both convenient and economical.

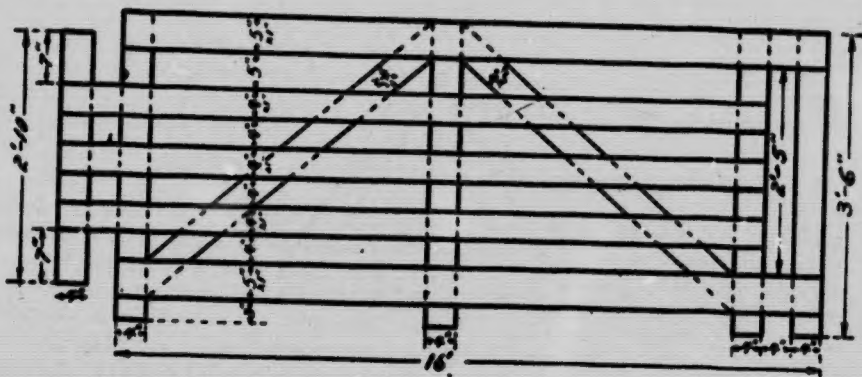


Figure 1 shows the construction of one panel of such a fence, which may be made from inch lumber. The uprights for the panel are 3 feet 6 inches high, which represents the exact height of the fence. Beginning at the bottom, a board 5 inches wide and 16 feet long is nailed to the uprights 3 inches from the ground. A board the same length and width is then nailed to the top to hold the uprights in place. The three centre boards are each 16 feet long and 4 inches wide and are nailed 4 inches apart, the upper one being nailed 5 inches below the top board and the lower one 4 inches above the bottom board. At one end they project 8 inches beyond the upright, and a piece of board 2 feet 10 inches long and 4 inches wide is nailed to the extended ends. The two uprights on the other end are 4 inches apart.

The panels are attached to each other in snake fence fashion, and the fence may be extended to any length and in any direction. The projecting 2 foot 10 inch piece on one panel locks into the 2 foot 5 inch opening in the adjoining panel and forms a splice which cannot be unlocked by the sheep.

The bill of material for one panel is as follows:

- 2 pieces 1 by 5 inches wide, 16 feet long.
- 3 pieces 1 by 4 inches wide, 16 feet long.
- 4 pieces 1 by 4 inches wide, 3 feet 6 inches long.
- 1 piece 1 by 4 inches wide, 2 feet 10 inches long.
- 2 pieces 1 by 4 inches wide, 4 feet 6 inches long.

This makes a total of 38 feet of lumber in each panel. To fence an acre it will require 53 panels, 16 feet long, provided the fence ran straight. The fact that the fence is crooked will make it necessary to have three extra panels, which makes a total of 2,128 feet of lumber required to fence an acre.



Fig. 2

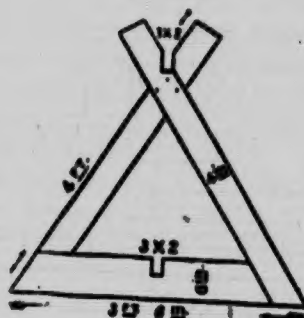


Fig. 3

Figure 2 shows another form of portable fence for sheep which has the advantage of being easily put together, and which is built in a straight line. It requires the additional triangle section shown in figure 3, which serves as the connection between each section of the fence. The dimensions of this triangle are given in the illustration. The Figures 3 x 2 denote that the grooves immediately below them are 3 inches deep and 2 inches wide, which allows the two adjoining panels to fit in the one groove. The panel proper is 12 feet long. With the exception of the bottom board, which is six inches wide, the balance of the lumber may be 4 inches wide. The second top board is 4 inches short on each end to allow the triangle to fit on the end of the panel. According to the illustration this fence will stand 3 inches from the ground. This fence requires wiring, hooking or nailing at the corners. The bill for material for one panel of this fence is as follows:

- 1 piece 6 inches wide, 12 feet long.
- 2 pieces 4 inches wide, 12 feet long.
- 1 piece 4 inches wide, 11 feet 4 inches long.
- 3 pieces 4 inches wide, 3 feet 2 inches long.
- 2 pieces 4 inches wide, 4 feet long.
- 1 piece 6 inches wide, 3 feet 6 inches long.

This makes a total of 26 feet per panel and as it requires 70 panels to fence an acre, a total of 1,820 feet of lumber would be required.





